rieties of practice, which find their reflection in similar variety in the sizes and numbers of the rapid-fire guns, to whose penetrative force there is a corresponding thickness of armor. For example, two battleships now (1897) building for the United States Navy have four 13-inch guns In turrets, and in broadside fourteen 5inch, twenty 6-pounder, and six 1-pounder rapid-fire guns; between the two classes they have four 8-inch guns, also mounted in smaller turrets, superimposed on the main turrets. A ship since designed will have the same 13-inch gun fire, but, in place of the 8-inch and 5-inch will have fourteen 6-inch rapid-fire guns. An expert officer, discussing these, says: "In the former the weight of fire per minute is 2,650 pounds on the broadside, and 500 ahead or astern, while with the latter plan It is only 1,750 on the broadside and 500 ahead and astern. But the main objection effective fire is enormously diminished by the omission of 8-inch guns. The targer confusion of ideas. area covered with their armor is fairly safe from the 6-inch gun at fighting ranges, whereas the 8-inch projectile at any range, and at even a considerable an gle of incidence, will penetrate it.". In the judgment of the present writer the weight of this argument lepends upon what is behind the armor which the 8-inch only will penetrate. If battery and men it is strong, if not decisive; if motive power

HISTORY'S TEACHING AND THE FUTURE. The object of this paper has been not to present an accumulation of details, but to elucidate the principles upon which the details rest. The latter, when correct, are but the application of principles to practice. Subject to the imperfections attend-

details rest. The latter, when correct, are but the amplication of principles to practice. Subject to the imperfections attendant on all human work, the writer is persuaded that the greatest errors in practice—and erspecially the lack of homogeneousness which characterizes the present batalone in the properties of th

remains for the present the fighting smp upon which the issues of war will depend. The type is accepted by all the leading naval States, though with considerable variations in size. As regards the latter feature, the writer believes that the enortium, the writer believes that the enortium to the provider of the well-beloved.

**The constant of the present the figure of the graves are with the graves are kept fresher and greener than many of the resting places of human beings. There is no neglect of these graves of the well-beloved. and that the reasons which support it too numerous and various to be enumerated at length, have the following fundamental fault: They look too much to the development of the individual ship and too little to the fact that the prime requisite of the battleship is facility for co-operating with other ships of its own type; facility in maneuvring together, facitity in massing, facility also in subdividing when occasion demands. It may be remarked, too, that the increase of size has gone much more to increase of defensive power than of offensive-a result a contrary to the universal teachings of

war as of itself to suggest pausing. Does the present hold out any probabiltlies of important changes in the near fupure? Of revolutionary changes-No. For twenty-five or tairty years now we have been expecting from the ram and from the torpedo results which would displace the gun from its supramacy of centuries. Those results, however, are not yet visible. No one disputes the tremendous effects of the ram and of the torpedo when successfully used; but I believe I am correct in saying that the great prependerance of professional opinion does not attribute to them a certainty, or an approach to cerrainty, impairing the predominance of the gun. This is not the conclusion of mere conservatism in a profession naturally conservative. The fluctuations of professional uninion have been sufficiently marked, and the matter sufficiently argued, to dispose of that contention. Nor is this supremacy of the gun probably a transient matter, liable to pass away with improvements greater than those of the last quarter of a century. The advantage of the gun depends upon conditions probably permanent; upon its greater range, its greater accuracy, its greater rapidity The individual effect of each shot may be less than that of a torpedo or of a ram thrust; but, as was said in comparing very heavy gons with rapid fire, the probability of many hits prevails over the possibilities of one great blow.

THE GUN AND THE TORPEDO.

In none of these features is either of the other weapons likely to overtake the gun. The torpedo relies mainly upon stealth, the ram mainly upon a happy chance, for effective use. Both stealth and chance have their place in war; stratagem and readiness, each in place, may contribute pend upon the handling of masses with celerity and precision, according to certain general principles of recognized universality. Affort such massed force, to be wielded accurately and rapidly, must consist of units not too numerous because of their smallness-as torpedo craft would be nor too unwieldy because of their size. We may not be able to determine yet, in advance of prolonged experience of war. just what the imppy mean may be corresponding in principle to the old seventyfour, but we may be reasonably sure that it will be somewhere in the ranks of the present battleships; and that in the range, necuracy and rapidity of their gun fire especially when acting in fleets-will be found a protection which the small ver cels that rely upon the torpedo or ram alone will not be able to overcome, though they may in rure instances clude.

Concerning the frigates and sloops of our

predecessors, their piace is now taken, and heir duties will be done, by the classes of vessel known generically as cruisers, pro-tected or unprotected. The protection, the defensive element of strength, has reference mainly to the engines, to the motive ower. The battery, the offensive factor, tends upon the whole to revert more an more to the development of fire, to utilizing the length of the vessel by multiplying the number of guns and diminishing their individual size; and the tendency is in-creased by the fact that, as such ships are expected to fight only vessels of their own kind, their probable target is penetrable by light guns. Speed is the great element in the efficiency of cruisers, and whatever the speed in smooth water, a great advan tage inures to larger ships in heavy winds and seas. As for "armored" cruisers, of which there are many, they belong rather to the class of battleships than of cruisers Whatever the advantages of the particu-

A CEMETERY FOR HORSES.

Famous Encers Whose Bones Rest in California Soil,

(From the San Francisco Examinet.

(From the San Francisco Examiner.)
In the centre of the ring where the famous trotters of the Palo Aito stock farm are walked after exercise and before stabling is a small strip of land about the length of an ordinary city block, and halt as wide, where he interred several of the record-braking houses of the farm, and which is doubtless the most curious cemetery in the world.

No huge or massive gate marks the entrance to this hallowed ground, but on entering that section of the farm where the valuable brood mares, stallions, and fillies are stabled one's attention is immediately attracted to the very centre of the place by a group of widespreading oaks that cast their silent shade over a stance memorial snaft.

On reaching the work you are income

THE MAKING OF SHAM JEWELS. Ingredients Used in Counterfeiting

Precious Gems. (From the Chicago Chronicle.)

(From the Chicago Chronicle.)

To meet the growing demand for artificial jewelry the process of making "precious stones" has been greatly improved within the last few years and its further development has enlisted the services of some of the most skillful chemists.

The material chiefly used is glass, but it is not the ordinary glass of commerce. It is prepared with the greatest care by highly skilled artisans, for upon is clearness and perfect homogeneity depend the quality of the limitation gems, which are far superior to the chean grade of countries. far superior to the cheap grade of coun-terfeits that rely on silver backings for

their lustre.

This glass can only be made from abso

their lustre.

This glass can only be made from absolutely pure quartz, or, better still, from rock crystal, as quartz frequently contains minute velns of iron, which would impair the clearness and color of the glass. The blearbonate of putash and the oxide of lead which are mixed with it must also be chemically pure. Other ingredients of less importance are borax, which promotes the flux, and a small quantity of arsenic.

The best glass for imitation gems consists of rock crystal, 22 per cent, blear bonate of potash. If per cent, oxide of lead, 50 per cent, borax, I per cent, and a trace of arsenic. Carefully prepared by competent hands, this mixture produces a grade of glass which is brilliancy and irdescence yields little to the genuine diamond itself, and these qualities may be further enhanced by the substitution of potassium for the bicarbonate of potassium for the bicarbonate of potasic of lend used.

Stones carefully made by this process can only be distinguished from the genuine by experts. This is true, however, only so long as they are new, for imitation gems wears off, become blind, and lose their fire with age, and it is to remedy these defects that the efforts of chemists are now directed.

Opaque gems, like the turquoise and the opal are made from glass whose transparency is destroyed by the addition of oxide of zine after palverization. The color of the turquoise is produced by means of exide of capper and cobalt.

The color of the turquoise is produced by means of exide of copper and cobalt.

WINDSOR AND THE LOUVRE.

Each Symbolizes National Traits of Its Country.

(From the London Dully Mail.) From the London Burly Mail.)
Windsor Castle is the proper home of
our Kings, because, in a sense, it symloolizes the character of England and
Englishmen. Despite the iniquitous restoration of Wyah, the Destroyer, we can
still mark its ancient lines and wonder
at its ancient splendor. It is vist, it is
ringed, it is without a plan, it has grown
with the energy and zeal of Britain. Compure it to the palaces of France and note
the difference.

wind a first paraces of France and note the difference. Windsor lacks the beauty of the Lourer, the Louvre lacks the chaacter of Vindsor. Even the fortified custless of ournine are more elegant than the great alance of our Kings. Yet we are more kely to see another Louvre than another Vindsor.

Windsor.

The vast towers and the modest cloisters afford a whimsical contrast which cannot be matched elsewhere, and though the hand of change has been heavy upon its wails. Windsor has been a castle for a thousand years.

Nor may its situation be matched in the world. Once a stronghold, it is now the pleasure palace of one of our kings. There many a monarch has ruied, hunted, loved, and been buried. Its walks have witnessed the processions and pageants of many

de the processions and pageants of many centuries. But never have its lofty wall looked down upon a more sorrowful prog-ress than that which recently wound up the slope to the noble gate of St. George's Chapel.

Polite.

(From the Meggendorfer Blactter.) Inexperienced Skater (falling between two others on the ice)—Excuse me! Is this seat engaged?

MEXICO AS A REPUBLIC

More So in Name Than in Its Actual Covernment.

An Oligarchy Rather Than a Nation of Free People-Rentilty Ruled by a Dictator—Its Stability Dependent Typon One Man—Its Millitary Power.

Whether our mearest sister republic the Mexican Republic deservey to be existed as a similar nation with that or the American Corgolitation of States in the American Corgolitation of States in an active that some people think may advant the American Corgolitation of States in the American people think may advant the American Corgolitation of States in the American Corgolitation of States in the American Corgolitation of States in the American Corgolitation of the Spainter American Demonstrative of the States in the American Corgolitation of the Spainter American Demonstrative of International Constitution of the Spainter American Demonstrative of International Constitution of the Spainter Corgonic C

appointed by the President of the republic. Some of the members have never zeen the districts which they represent, notwithstanding the fact that the constitution requires them to be residents thereof. Each State has a separate government of its own, the people supposedly electing a Governor, but in reality accepting the appointment of the President The Mexican Congress passes no laws except those desired by the Administration, Free speech in Congress is an unknown privilege.

One of the most significant signs of th times is disclosed in a declaration recent y made by a Mexican Senator to the ef-fect that General Portonio Diaz is the last President of that Republic who will

of dovernment measures.

It is stated in well-chosen words in the ormatication of Mexico that the rights of mar are the foundation and end of social institutions. But the interpreters of this document are disconnected to the contract of t rights constitute this foundation and as to which social institutions are supreme. It is declared in Mexico's futblameatal law that the people have at any time the inalienable right of altering or modifying their form of government. This declaration should be qualified to read to the effect that if those people who desire a change are sufficiently numerous and well-organized to start and matatain a revolution to a successful end this constitutional clause becomes active, but in all other cases it is to be considered in operative.

tive.
This description of Mexico's form of government sounds worse than government sounds worse than it reals, so while it is perfectly true and fall understood, it still detracts in one wa from the excellent quantities of this political organization, its adaptability to the country in which it prevails, the people who live under it, hor does it detraction the high character, admirals statesmanship and unsulfied patrotism of the man in whose personanty lies the secret of the peace, prosperity, and hap piness now enjoyed by 14,00,00 people is Spanish-America.

piness now enjoyed by 14,000,00 people in Spanish-America.

The Government in Mexico is a strong, personally conducted, centralized organization. Its power is maintain by an efficient military and poince force, by supremacy in all political positions and by a wise encouragement and friendfluess toward the capital invested in enterprises which bring occupation to the people and wealth to the investors. Twenty-four years ago the present President of alextoo places himself in power by revolutionary methods. At that time he and his followers represented a parely military element. Fortunately for Mexico there was a nother side to the character of this soldier of fortune which has developed soldier of fortune which has develope marvelously in the latter years of h

From a man who was known out as a soldier he has become more distinguished for his state-smanship and for his connected acumen. Never relaxing his position of military vigilance for a moment, he has retained in all its pientision has absolute sway as dictator and yet at the same time he has drawn to himself the admiration and friendship of those to whom commerce and industry are more asspring motives than political or minitary leadership.

The development of the military arm of the Government has kept pace with the increase in the industrial army. Education has been made compulsory among From a man who was known

increase in the industrial army. Educa-tion has been made compulsory amon the people and at the same time the pres-of the country has been effectually ga-ged in the domain of partiesn contentiol. Political leaders refer in elegant diction to the Constitution of Mexico and its be-hign influence and at the same time in positician opposed to the administration in power is allowed to draw a political preach. The people with a suffrage gua-anteed to them by those who freed the country from the Spanish yoke have a knowledge of their political privileges to do they attempt to exercise them.

nowance of their pointers privileges has o they attempt to exercise them.

There are but two clauses of people in he country—those who rule and those the obey. The rulers are few in numer, but in their hands lies the wealth of he nation and its power. The traditions of centuries demand subserviency of the many to the few, and it is granted without question.

question.
e same contributor on points note The same contributor on points note above, observes that:

"To an American who has enjoyed at of the political and civil liberty granted to those born in the United States the point ical condition of Mexico is almost shock ical condition of Mexico is almost shocking. But a more complete understanding of the people of that country and the
conditions which prevail among them will
inevitably lead to the conclusion that apparently slow progress in political education has been wisdom of the most profound description. In that it has gently
brought a nation from ignorance and
sloth to a quickened intelligence and marvelous material development. Fully appreclating these latter features of Mexlean economies, still it is necessary to
fully understand the system upon which
they are founded to observe with intelliican economies, still it is becessary to fully understand the system upon which they are founded to observe with intelli-gent appreciation the rapid progress of events in Mexico today and others of far more exciting interest which are nearly

Another Part of Anatomy.

Comparisons. (From the Chleago Tribune,

"Uncle Rastus, a am sorry to hear you be secret societies better than you "Hit's so, boss. Yo' kin b'long to seekut 'cisties ez yo' got a mind to, k'yazut jine mo' 'n one charch."

VANISHED FROM THE EARTH. Cases of Sudden and Mysterious Dis-

(From the New York Press.)

ful thing, and the sections scious.

When she revived her reason had fled. Two neighbors who had been looking over the field when Williamson started to cross it, also saw the strange occurrence and were so frightened that for weeks afterward they were unable to work. No light was ever thrown on this mystery and the memory of it haunts the neighborhood.

Another uncanny case which is well au benticated is that of a boy, Charles Ash-sore. He lived on a farm in Sussex, ingland, and one day was sent to bring England, and one day was sent to bring a pail of water from a well about 100 yards from the house. He did not return and the family becoming anxious the father went out with a lantern to seek the boy. A light coating of snow covered the ground, though acre was falling then, and the tracks made by the boy were plainly visible ito to a soot half-way between the house and the well. At this point they suddenly ceased and nothing but the indirection start for the house in the snow was visible. Nor was any trace of the loy found from that day to this. He never reached the well, for it was found frozen over and the log had not been broken.

MASQUERADING AS TREES.

Adroit Means by Which Indian Bandits Escape Pursuers.

(From the Leasion Express.) of the Indian tribes over which e rule give us a great deal of trouble stably the Mahsuds, though it is pleasing to learn from a recent Bombay tele-cram that they are at last being brought to something like order and are paying the time lately imposed upon them as well as agreeing to cease their rands. The Mahsuds, however, are not by any means the worst of the indim robber tribes, that unenvisible distinction proba-bly failing to the Bhils, who are the clev-creat secondrels in the world, both in their methods of acquiring other people's property and in avading pursuit. They are very proud of their skill in pilfering and openly boast of it. One of them once told a British officer that he could steal the blanket from under him and was promptly challenged to show his earn from a recent Bombay tele

them once told a British officer that he could steal the blanket from under him and was promptly challenged to show his ability. That hight, when the officer was fast asleep, the libil robber cut a hole in his tent, crept noiselessly in and gently tickled the hands and feet of the sleeping man. The officer stirred uneasily and turned over. In this way the Rhil was able to pull the blanket out a little way. By repeating this performatice be limitly succeeded in coasting the blanket completely from under the sleeper.

When engaged to his nefarious little games the Rhil wears hardly any clothing and he lithe body is rubbed with oil to facilitate escape from any would-be captors. When hotty gursued by the British troops the robbers make use of a very elever device. They conceal their sant clothing under their small round shields and scatter them about to resemble stones or bowlders. Then, picking up a few twigs- if there are any to be haddeny assume all sorts of grotesque attitudes, their atmost deshiess limbs silhouetted against the dark hight sky closely resembling the charred limbs of a tree. Alsochnely metantess, they hold their positions till the enemy has passed them.

In this way a British subaltern in

their positions in the enemy has passed them.

In this way a British subaltern in charge of a party seat to capture some links was considerably startled one evening. The purmit had completely lost sight of the robbers and finally the party drew rein by a clump of gnaried and lent tree trunks, tired and hot from theblard exertions. The officer in charge took off his hat and placed it on the end of a broken limb, when instantly there was a wild scream of laughter and the tree trunks suddenly came to life and vanished in the darkness.

FRANCIS WILSON'S MISTAKE. He Besieged the Wrong Door in a Boston Hotel.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.) on Francis Wilson is playing an ewhen Francis Wilson is playing an engagement within easy traveling distance
of his home in New Rochelle, N. Y., he is
occasionally visited by his family. Returning from a rehearsal in Boston the
other day, the clerk of the hotel informahim thut his wife and two daughters had
arrived and had been assigned to apartments best to his own. The comic opera
monarch threw ecremony aside, and,
making his way to the adding obers of nents text to his own. The comic opera nonarch threw ceremony aside, and, naking his way to the abiding place of its bounehold, thumped on the door with a show of playful and noisy ostentation. Who is it. a feminine voice queried aburts.

initiy.

'It, the actor responded with reproachful emphasis 'It-It you insign
you my revealing the shivering and
saked truth—is the head of this ranch!"

'Whom do you wish to see? was the
sext cognity that footed promptly and next ensulty that fosted promptly and cautiously over the transcen.

"Oh, well, as to that," said the unabashed visitor, who now allowed his sense of the ridiculous to have full play. "It doesn't make much difference. Any-body will do. I'm not at all particular, By the way, is there haybody just at present that you would care to see?"

At this point the door opened and a mindle-aged lady, who was a perfect stranger to the comedian, surveyed him from head to foot, and said with try severity; verity:
"I am not at all certain that I care to see you, sir. You are instressingly for-

mal.

Mr. Wilson had besieged the wrong

A SCHOLAR OF THE GHETTO

One Among Many in Humble Jew ish Quarters in New York.

Aiming in His Old Age to Preserve the Literature and Religion of His Ancient Mace-Devoted to the Gos. pel in Which He Was Taught.

A ragged man, who looks like a peddler r a beggar, picking his way through the crowded misery of Hester Street, or as-cending the stairs of one of the dingy tenement houses full of sweatships that line that busy mart of the poor Ghetto Jew, may be a great Hebrew scholar. He may be able to speak and write the ancient tongue with the facility of a modern lanmay be a great Hebrew scholar. He may be able to speak and write the ancient tongue with the facility of a modern language—as fluently as the ordinary Jew makes use of the "jargon," the Yiddish of the people; he may be a manifold author with a deep and pious love for the beautiful poetry in his literature; and in character an enthusiast, a dreamer, or a good and reverend old man. But no matter what his attainments and his quality he is unknown and unhonored, for he has pinned his faith to a declining cause, writes his passionate accents in a tongue more and more unknown even to the cultivated Jew; and consequently amid the crowding and material interests of the New World he is submerged—poor in physical estate and his moral capital unrecognized by the people among whom he lives.

Not only unrecognized by the ignorant and the bursy and their teachers the rabbis, who in New York are frequently nearly as ignorant as the people, he is unknown as his bearings is limited largely to the color of the safety of all incidents in connection with catastrophe has never been made public.

When the order was given for each man who was agiven for each man with the disasters, culminating in the terrible catastrophe has never been made public.

When the order was given for each man who was given for each man who was given for each man who was held bearings were not or-

dom—the Hebrew scholar—is called "old fory," "dilettante," by the up-to-date so-cialists.

Or such men there are several in the humble corners of the New York Ghetto. One peeddies for a living, another has a smail printing offic—in a basement on Cannal Street, a third occasionally tutors in some one of many languages and sella a patent needleine, and a foarth is the princhal of the Talmud-Thora, a Heisrew school it, the Harlem Ghetto, where he leaches the chiadren to read, write, and pray in the Hebrew language.

Moses Reicherson is the name of the principal. "Man of wisdom of the purcest kind, probably the finest Hebrew grammarian in New York, and one of the they in the world, his income from his position at the head of the school is \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ as a thick grey beard, a little cap on his head, and a long black coat. His wife is old and bent. They are alone in their misserable apartment on East listh Street. Their son died a few weeks ago, and to cover the funeral expenses Mr. Reicherson tried in vain to sell his "Encyclopedia Britannica." But nevertheless the old scholar, who had been bending over his closely written manuscript, received the visitor with almost cheerful politeness, and told the story of his work and of his ambitions. Of his difficulties and privations he said little, but they shone through his words and in the character of the room in which he lived.

Born in vilina sometimes called the Jerusalem of Lithuania, or the Athens of modern Judea, because of the number of enlightened Jews who have been bern there, many of whom now live in the Russian Jewish quarter of New York, he has retained the faith of his orthodex parents, a faith springing, however, from there, many of whom now live in the Russian Jewish quarter of New York, he has retained the faith of his orthodex parents, a faith springing, however, from the pure origin of Judaism, rather than holding to the hair-splitting distinctions hier embodied in the Talmud. He was a teacher of riebrew in his native town for many years, where he

the love of the old literature and religion, have been Hebre's grammar and the moral fables of several languages. On the former lie has written an important work and of the latter has translated much of Lessing's and Geliert's work into pure Hebrew. He has also translated into his favorite tongue the Russian fables writer Krilow, has written fables of his own, and a Hebrew commentary on the Bible in twenty-four volumes. He loves the fables "because they teach the people and are real criticism, they are profound and combine fancy and thought."

Many of these are still in manuscript, which is characteristic of much of the work of these scholars, for they have no money, and publishers do not run after

work of these scholars, for they have no money, and publishers do not run after Hebrew books. Also unpublished, written in lovingly minute characters, he has a Hebrew prayer-book in many volumes. He has written hundreds of articles for the Hebrew weeklies and monthlies, which are fairly numerous fi this country, but which seidom can afford to pay their contributors. At present he writes exclusively for a Hebrew weekly published in thicago, "Regeneration, the object of which is to promote "the knowledge of the ancient Hebrew language and literature, and to regenerate the sprit of the nation," for which he receives no pay, the editor being aimost as poor us himself. But he writes willingly for the love of the cause. "for universal good" for Batche cause. the editor being aimost as poor as himself. But he writes willingly for the love of the cause, "for universal good", for Reicherson, in common with the other neglected scholars, is deeply interested in recivifying what is now among American Jews a dead language. He believes that in this way only can the Jewish people be taught the good and the true. "When the national language and literature live," he said, "the nation lives, when dead, so is the nation. The holy tongue in which the Bible was written must not die. If it should, much of the truth-of the Bible, many of its spiritual secrets, much of its beautiful poetry, would be lost. I have gone deep into the Bible, that greatest book, all my life, and i know many of its secrets. He beamed with pride as he said these words, and his sense of the beauty of the Hebrew spirit and the Hebrew literature led him to speak wonderingly of Anti-Semitism. This cause seemed to him to be founded on ignorance of the Bible. "If the Anti-Semites would only study the Bible, would go deep into the knowledge of Hebrew and the teaching of Christ, then everything would be sweet and well. If they would spend a little of that money in supporting the Hebrew language and literature and explaining the sacred books which they now use against our race, they would see that they are Anti-Christians rather than Anti-Semites would only study the Bible, would spend a little of that money in supporting the Hebrew language and literature and explaining the sacred books which they now use against our race, they would see that they are Anti-Christians rather than Anti-Semites would only and the second of the behavior at the traveler will unwrap his clook seen to one than to the other. The licre wind tries lits best, but at every cold blast the turveler only wraps his clook the closer. But when the sun throws its rays the wavfore gratefully overs his between that the traveler will unwrap his cloak soner to one than to the other. The heree wind tries its best, but at every cold blast the traveler only wraps his cloak the closer. But when the sun throws its rays the wayfarer gratefully opens his breast to the warming beams. Lave solves all things, said the old man, "and hate closes up the channels to knowledge and virtue." Believing the Pope to be a good man with a knowledge of the Bible, he wanted to write him about the Anti-Semites, but desisted on the reflection that the Pope was very old and overfurdened, and that the letter would fall into the hands of the Cardinals.

All this was sweetly said, for about him there was nothing of the attitude of comolain. His wife one or twice during the interview touched upon their personal condition, but her husband severely kept his mind on the universal truths, and only when questioned admitted that he would like a little more money, in order to publish his books and to enable him to think with more concentration about the Hebrew hunguage and literature. There was no bilterness in his reference to the neglect of Hebrew scholarship in the Ghetto.

His intervit was impersonal and detached, and his regret at the decadence of the language seemed noble and disinterested; and, utilke some of the other scholars, the touch of warm humanity was in everything he said, indeed, he is rather the learned tenener of the people with deep religious and ethical sense than the scholar who cares only for learning. In the name of God, adden'the said, with guet intensity when the visitor withdrew.

Contrasting sharply in many respects with drep religious and ethical sense than the scholar who cares only for learning. In the name of God, adden'the said, with guet intensity when the visitor withdrew.

Contrasting sharply in many respects with this beautiful old teacher is the most of the "subfaverged" scholars, is still a young man, only thirty-seven years old, but he is already discouraged, bitter, and discontented. He feels himself the apositie of

SHIPS OF UNLUCKY REPUTE.

ome That Seamen Deand to Ba ssigned To.

(From the Lendon Chronicle.)

"Unlucky ships in our navy have a most impleasant way of acting up to their reputations. Any bluepacest will tell you that the most unfucky ship in the navy is the Thunderer-he is firmly convinced that in the event of war she will come to greef. The origin of this ship's reputation is not exactly known, though a s.ory exists to the effect that a workman was injured or killed during her construction, and his dependents scur-sly treated by the admirancy of the period. His wife, dying in c. birth shortly afterward, cursed the ship. So goes the legend, possibly coough, like many another legend, it was made later on to fit events. No doubt whatever attaches to the Thunderer's lil-luck—a fearful boiler explosion and a terrole gun disaster marked her earlier years. Minor disasters have been many. (From the Lendon Chronicle.)

saddest of all incidents in connection with catastrophe has never been many in New York are frequently with catastrophe has never been many as ignorant as the people, he is also (as his learning is limited largely to the literature of his race), looked down upon by the influential and intellectual element of the Ghetto—an element so-cialistic, in literary sympathy Russian rather than Rebraic, intolerant of everything not violently modern, weided to "movements" and scornful of the past. The "maskil," therefore, or "man of wisdom," "dilettante," by the up-to-date so-cialistic.

Of such men there are several in the humble corners of the New York Ghetto, One peddies for a living, another has a small printing offic in a basement on Calmal Street, a third occasionally tutors in some one of many languages and selia a pattent medicine, and a foarth is the principal of the Talmud-Thora, a Heurew school in the Harlem Ghetto, where he teaches the children to read, write, and pray in the Hebrew language.

Anones Reicherson is the name of the principal, "Man of wisdom," of the pur-

THREE TIMES ENTOMBED.

Washington's Body Twice Removed Since First Interred.

(From the Chicago Newr.)

(From the Chicago Newr.)

Within the precincts of Motint Vernon, the beautiful estate once occupied by George Washington, and now preserved by the nation in his memory, are three spots where the first President has been buried. The tomb which is now pointed out to visitors as containing the remains of Washington is not that in which his body was haid on the date of his burful, December 15, 129. Twice since then the coffin has been moved, but never away from Mount Vernon.

The old family vanit in which the body of Washington was first interred was situated about 200 yards to the south of the mansion, in the side of a deep dell, surrounded by great trees; and was simply a narrow excavation in the bank of earth arched over with brick and covered with deep sod. Washington, before his death, contemplated the building of a new vauit, and had selected, but the end came suddenly, the new vauit had not even been begun, and the body was burled in the old tomb.

the fomb it was found to be too large to pass through the iron doorway of the vault; and, on examination, the vault itself was dissovered to be so poorly protected against moisture that its dampness would destroy in a short time the texture of the marble and deface the richness and beauty of the exterior sculpturing. It was then determined to build a suitable receptacle for the sarcophagus on the right of the entrance to the gate, outside of the vault. This was accordingly done. On the morning of S. arday, October 7, 1837, all things being in readiness for the removal of the remains of Washington to their new resting place, lights were procured and the vault was entered. William Strickland, who assisted at the reinterment, gives the following account of what then took place.

"Accompanied by Major Lewis and his son, we entered the vault door. The coffin containing the remains of Washington was in the extreme back part of the vault, and to remove the case containing the leaden receptacle it was found necessary to put aside the coffins that were piled up between it and the doorway. After clearing the passageway the case, which was decayed, was stripped off and the lead of the lid was discovered to have sunk very considerably from head to foot, so much so as to form a curved line of four to five in these in its whole length. This settlement of the needs had cover on the lower part of the lid, exposing to view a head and breast of large dimensions, which appeared by the din light of the coffin. At the request of Major Lewis this fractured part was turned over on the lower part of the lid, exposing to view a head and breast of large dimensions, which appearance of grace cloths, the chest was broad, the color was dark and had the appearance of dried inch and skin althering of se to the bones. We saw no hair, nor was there any offensive odor from the body. A hand was laid upon the bead and instantly removed. The lead of the lid was restored to its place. The read of the lid was restored to its place. The lead of the l

on Saturnay, the an any of occasions (SGA."

On the lid of this marble sareophagus is sculptured the American shield suspended over our festooned flags. Perched upon the superior bar of the shield and forming the crest is an eagle with outspread wines. Below this design and cut in the marble is the name. "Washington."

The remains of Mrs. Washington now rest in a similar sarcophagus of marble, plainly sculptured, and situated on the left of the gateway or cutrance to the plainly sculptured, and situated on the left of the gateway or entrance to the

TALK TO THEMSELVES.

Western Doctor Says the Habit Is Common Among New

(From the New York Sten.)

(From the New York Stm.)

A Western physician made his first visit of New York last week, and at a semi-shile dinner on Saturday evening he hapmed to be seated with men who had sent all of their lives in this city. One of tem said to him:

"Doctor, I have aften woodered how ew York would impress a thinking man his first visit. What impresses you set in the streets."

New York would impress a thinking man on his first visit. What impresses you must in the streets? "The thing which first attracted my attention," said the physician, "and which still holds it is the fact that most of the men whom one passes in the street are talking to themselves. Why is it? Don't New Yorkers have friends to whom they may talk or are they so given to talking that they must talk to themselves when they are alone? Do they all talk in their sieep?

"Is it because men work harder here is it because men work narror perceith that they go along the streets mumbling to themselves? I don't know the true explanation of it, but I have been in many different cities and in none of them have I seen so many men talking to themselves as in New York."

PEDIGREE AT A DISCOUNT

Dogs on Exhibition Care Nothing for Display.

The Big Pellows Quiet and Generally Disposed to Somnolence-Go Natured and Willing to Shake

Paws When Out on an Airing

To a perfectly uninitiated person at the og show this week it was very pleasing to realize every now and then, amid all the technical and professional talk, the adges and the tabs and the prize notices, that the dogs were just plain dogs after all, and cared nothing themselves about all these distinctions. Going about on this basis the ignorant observer felt no dimi-nution of self-respect before the curious eyes of the most valuable canines, and was able to regard them with feelings of

friendliness rather than of criticism.

The hot, sleepy St. Bernards looking like big babies, petted and self-conscious, pretended indifference to the passing crowd. Specied almost to the point of im-hecility they allowed their heads to be patted by scores of half timid feminine hands, rolling up their eyes with a "patme-if-you-choose,-I'm - not - paying-any-attention-to-you" look. But let one of these lethargic monsters see or snuff a friend in the distance a frown of intense eagerness would appear on his great pup py face, and the most tremendous bound-ing and barking would begin.

Once in a while some fortunate fellow would be unchained and taken out for

down on the floor of his cage with a resigned sigh, while a keeper, stepping forward deferentially, arranged the straw in such a manner that he should have a comfortable pillow for his head.

The big dogs were always the quiet ones. The mastiffs, Danes, and bloodhounds for the most part slept or watched quietly, and were peaceful toward each other.

It was at the back of the hall, where the little Irish terriers were assembled, that the most terrific snorting and snaring and clawing of cages was to be heard. These smart faced, sharp-cared little dogs look like the street gamins of the contine race. Full of interest, fight, curiosity—they sit constantly with ears pricked, eyes shining, on the watch. In fact, in shape, size, color, in general look of combativeness and shrewdness, they hear a strong resemblance to the celebrated "yailer cur," which is the unfailing companion of every darky household in the South. In strong contrast with their appearance were their high-sounding names—file Lady Dockiesf. The Biradbury Llon, and their valuations, \$150 for this little barking fury, \$179 for that.

They had managed to do some mischief in spite of their short chains and close wire netting. One unwary terrer allowed his ears to slip between the wire of his neighbor's cage, and a prompt nip was at once bestowed, with which alight wound he elicited the greatest sympathy from every passer-by during the evening.

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Here it remained until an attempted description. A man broke into the cault, but was discovered just as he was maxing off with the skull and some bones. The robber had found the wrong body, for these relies formed no part of the remains of Washington. The excavation was walied in with brick and arched over at the height of eight feet above the level of the ground. The tomb itself was surrounded by a waii of brickwork twelve feet high, and guarded in front by an iron gateway, opening a few feet in front of the vanit door.

The body of Washington was moved into inis tomb in 181 and remained there unoistured until 185, when John Sti. there's of Philadelphia, made and presented to the relatives of Washington a marble sarcophagus for the better protection of the corpse.

When this sarcophagus was brought to the reprise of the grand to be too large to the both it was found to be too large to the both it was found to be too large to the both it was found to be too large to the combine was found to be too large to the both it was found to be too large to the both it was found to be too large to the both it was found to be too large to the both it was found to be too large to the both it was found to be too large to the both it was found to be too large to the both it was found to be too large to the both it was found to be too large to the feet above the level of disalain; they glanced once at this effect—lo

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mercial-Advertiser.

GARMENTS OF CLERGYMEN. Prenchers No Longer at the Mercy

of Tailors. (From the New York Evening Post.) Up to within a few years ago clargymen were obliged to have their ciothes made to order. It was a costly proceeding, as the trade was confined to a few high-priced unilors, who had no healtation in freecing their reverend patrons. The prices paid in these days for an ordinary sult ranged from \$45 to \$94, and was a very serious item of expense in the minister's accounts. As the pulpit does not pay over-large salaries, the cothing bill was disproportioente and the shabby-genteel cierical coat was rather common. A welcomed revolution was started when a Broadway house some time ago commenced the manufacture of cierical wardrobes on a large scale, and sent circulars to every clergyman in the United States and Canada. The firm reduced the prices just 59 per cent to the sreat satisfaction of the profession.

The success of the company was so speedy as to arouse rivairy, and today in nearly every large dity there are several concerns which make a specialty of cierical clothing. Beside the regular manufacturer, there are installment dealers, and also tailors who will rent out clerical appacel for special occasions. The installment men supply suits for the pastors of poor churches, missionaries, and other workers with small but certain salaries. The dealers who hire out clothing do business chiefly with ministers who come to the city upon private loadness who come to the city upon private loadness who come to the city upon private loadness who are asked to officiate in a church or chapel during the summer, when the regular incumbent is summer, when the regular incumbent is away on his vacation. Competition has increased to such a point that a minister can secure a suit of clerical clothes just

is cheaply us a business suit can be IT MUST BE A HOLIDAY.

Broker's Mean Advantage of a Pel. low-Flunneier.

(From the El Borace Reputational).

Up at the Hoffman House the brokers were celebrating Washington's Birthday as brokers sometimes do. Between celebrations one of them remarked:

This is getting to be a great country for holidays. They're coming along pretty fast nowadays. We've got all the old ones and a lot of new ones, and this year were to have still another. we're to have still another.
"What's that?" asked one of his

"What's that" asked one of his friends.
"St. Patrick's Day."
"Trot along, trot along," said the third of the trio. "We've siways taken a comple or more in honor of St. Patrick but we'll be doing business just the same. Don't you know, you galoot, that that lan't a legal holiday."
"Het you a bettle of wine that it will be this year. It's been decided to close up all the exchanges and banks and all the public buildings will be closed. Not a tup of business will be done on St. Patrick's Day.

"I'll take you," said the broker nearest he bar. "Let's have the bottle now and citle the bet on March II." "lone," and the man who advanced he proposition. "But we can prove it the proposition. "But we can prove it now. It's marked aroung the holidays on the calendar. Get a calendar and see."

A calendar was consulted by the man who had taken the bet, and then, with an expression of disgust on his face, excitiment.

Too poor bilot. St. Patrick's Day falls on Surelay.